

BALLINGER EXHIBITS ANGER

CALLS CERTAIN QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM INSOLVENT.

Appeals to the Committee for Protection, but His Request Is Ignored—Tells Why He Went to Beverly—He Presents Letters About His Appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Counsel for Louis R. Glavis early in to-day's session of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation provoked Secretary Ballinger, who was on the witness stand, into an impassioned appeal to the committee to shield him from the line of cross-examination that was being pursued.

"I appeal to the committee for protection against the insolence of this man who is attempting to cross-examine me," said Mr. Ballinger, his face red with anger. "He is here by sufferance of the committee, and not by any right. I am perfectly willing to answer any proper question, but I think I ought to be free from the imputations which the gentleman implies continually in his questions."

Mr. Brandeis, Glavis's counsel, had asked Mr. Ballinger if it were not a fact that Glavis had no opportunity to know what selection of records was made by Secretary Ballinger and his associates and presented to President Taft in answer to the Glavis charges.

"That question implies an insult," began Secretary Ballinger. "It implies that we made a selection to meet our convenience and omitted that which was not favorable, when as a matter of fact everything was submitted."

The committee heard Secretary Ballinger's appeal in silence and then Chairman Nelson directed him to answer the question. This came after a heated controversy over the propriety of questions asked by the attorney for the prosecution, in the course of which Representative Madison suggested to Secretary Ballinger that frankness in answering questions, the answers to which were obvious, would greatly expedite the inquiry.

In line with this suggestion Mr. Ballinger answered the question in the affirmative. Intense interest attended the cross-examination of Secretary Ballinger and brought out an unusually large crowd. Everybody, including members of the committee, seemed keyed up for sensational clashes, and it was apparent before Attorney Brandeis had proceeded far that the clash would come.

Women were largely in the majority among the audience, and they followed the proceedings with intense partisanship. They are divided into rival camps. Mrs. Ballinger and Mrs. Wickham, the wife of the Attorney-General, being the central figures of the Administration camp, while Mrs. Pinchot, the mother of the former Forester, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hobson and Mrs. Francis J. Heney, wife of the San Francisco Prosecutor, are prominent among the antis.

After the committee had taken a recess for luncheon Mrs. Humphrey, wife of the Representative from Washington, went to members of the committee and protested that the ladies who sat back of Mrs. Ballinger's party had been indulging in comments on the testimony and incidents of the hearing that were exceedingly annoying and distressing to the wife of the Secretary of the Interior. The members of the committee expressed sympathy, but were unable to suggest any remedy.

Early in the cross-examination Mr. Brandeis asked one of the charges that President Taft had not had sufficient time to consider carefully the voluminous record in connection with the Glavis charges in the week that elapsed between the time Secretary Ballinger took the record to Beverly and the day the President gave out his letter exonerating Mr. Ballinger and condemning Mr. Brandeis for persistent questioning.

Mr. Brandeis developed the fact that the President had been busy that week, playing golf, attending athletic contests and preparing an address which he was to deliver in Boston on September 11, and while he did not deny that he had direct charge that the President had pronounced a verdict on the Glavis charges without adequate consideration of the evidence, the implication was obvious.

Taking up the clear listing of the Cunningham claims at the order of Mr. Ballinger, and his statement on direct examination that he would issue the same order to-day on the same record, Mr. Brandeis sparred for an hour with the Secretary in an effort to force an admission that there was that in the record which should have aroused the Secretary's attention.

"No," said Secretary Ballinger. "I think they would have been considered important only by a superstitious individual who was looking for a Senegambian in the woods."

Mr. Brandeis also brought out the fact that the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, Oscar Lawler, had accompanied Secretary Ballinger to Beverly and later had returned to Beverly with certain memoranda, the nature of which was not disclosed, and was there the day the President issued his letter of Sept. 11.

In leading up to this line Mr. Brandeis asked Secretary Ballinger why he went to Beverly on Sept. 5 to see President Taft and take to him the documents and records.

Mr. Ballinger replied that he had had an invitation from the President, and when Mr. Brandeis asked him to cite the invitation the Secretary was unable to point out a specific invitation and said that he had gone to Beverly because he wanted to.

"Then," said Mr. Brandeis, "why didn't you say that when you were first asked why you went to Beverly, instead of saying that you went at the President's invitation?"

Before Mr. Ballinger could reply Representative Denby interposed an objection to the line of questioning and presented a wrangle in which all the members of the committee and Attorney Vreeland took a hand. Things looked equally for a few minutes but in the end Mr. Denby withdrew his objection and Secretary Ballinger was directed to answer the question.

"I construed the President's letter as an invitation to come to Beverly as well as to Washington, if in my judgment I deemed it best," said Secretary Ballinger. Secretary Ballinger found Mr. Brandeis's methods of questioning anything but soothing, and the time when the attorney had involved the Secretary in a contradiction as to the importance of the latter's letter slipped his cash and answered the question by raising his voice to an oratorical pitch and replied in a highly sarcastic vein.

"I would suggest," said Mr. Brandeis, "that the committee is more desirous of light than heat."

Mr. Ballinger introduced several letters bearing on his appointment and showing his disinclination to accept the position. Among them was a letter to Postmaster-General Frank B. Hitchcock, then chairman of the Republican national committee, in which Mr. Ballinger referred to his high regard for the then

Secretary of the Interior, James H. Garfield, and said that Mr. Garfield had his "present and lasting friendship, confidence and support." In view of the present hostility between Mr. Ballinger and his predecessor this appeared to the committee and spectators as highly ironical and created a general laugh.

Another letter read by Mr. Ballinger was one from Henry N. Cope, a Washington attorney who was anxious to have an interview with the man reported then to be slated for the post at the head of the Interior Department. Mr. Cope referred frankly to the influence which the Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads were supposed to have had for years in the Land Office, saying in part:

"There is a rumor among the land attorneys that it will be the Secretary of the Interior under President Taft. I am delighted to hear this report and hope it may prove true. In the event of your acceptance, I would be glad to have a private interview with you at your residence on arrival here in Washington to explain the cruel influence which the Northern Pacific Railroad has in the Secretary's office at present, and as you perhaps know, had under Commissioner Richards in the General Land Office."

"The influence of the Pacific railroads has been notorious even under Democratic Administrations," said Commissioner Richards, who was currently reported among land people that his negro coachman, whose name was said to be borne on the Land Office rolls as a messenger, would whip up his two horses and say, "Get up there, Northern Pacific, and touch the other world remark, 'Hurry along, Southern Pacific.'"

YARDMAN BALKS AT DEBATE.

Refuses to Meet Senator Percy and There'll Be No Primary.

JACKSON, Miss., May 6.—There will be no Senatorial primary in Mississippi this fall. The Democratic executive committee, assembled to-night, adopted the following resolution after an acrimonious debate:

Whereas James K. Vardaman has refused to enter the primary as ordered because of the resolution ordering same, and whereas the committee is satisfied because of said refusal that Gov. Vardaman does not intend to comply with the law, and

Whereas the committee believes that such debates are necessary in order to acquaint the voter with the issue which must control their choice, therefore be it adopted, that the resolution be amended so as to provide that a primary be held in November and the same is hereby rescinded.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 9 and ended the meeting.

Harry Percy will therefore hold his seat for the remainder of his term and has a good chance of carrying for the term beginning in 1913.

FOREIGN MINERS IN RIOT.

Americans Prevented From Going to Work Through Agreement Is Signed.

CLINTON, Ind., May 6.—The foreign miners employed in the Clinton fields surrounded the mines this morning, when work was to be resumed, and prevented the American miners from entering the mines. Hundreds of the foreigners also gathered around the mine trains when they arrived and refused to let the men leave the cars.

A number of the miners attempted to walk to mines 1, 2 and 3 north of Clinton, but were assailed by the mobs with rocks and clubs.

Harry Devine, a miner employed at the Crown Hill mine, attempted to conceal himself until the crowd had passed, but on being discovered was seized by a number of the assaulting party. All shots were wild and Devine escaped unhurt.

A miner named Pink was attacked by a party of men near the Crown Hill mine and was severely injured.

The police force was inadequate to subdue the foreigners and only one mine is working to-day, the Lyford, which is across the river from Clinton.

The trouble is due to the fact that the foreigners instructed the delegates from the local mines to sign a permanent agreement only, although the terms in the temporary agreement are the same as those of a permanent one.

BEVERIDGE ON LOCAL OPTION.

Declares That He Does Not Favor Repeal of Indiana Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—Former Governor Hanly, who secured the passage of the county local option law by calling a special session of the Legislature, has sounded Senator Beveridge on his attitude toward its repeal, but whether the Senator's answer is satisfactory or not the former Governor does not say.

Senator Beveridge asked two questions: Are you in favor of the repeal of the county option law? Will you use your influence on the next session of the Legislature to prevent the repeal of the law?

Senator Beveridge replied at first question simply "No."

In answering the next question the Senator explained that during the eleven years he had been in the United States Senate he had never interfered with legislation before the Indiana General Assembly. He further said that his course in the future would not be inconsistent with his past record.

This reply to the Hanly letter is so far as is known, the only statement Senator Beveridge has made on the county option law since the State convention.

Former Governor Hanly was moved to send out the letter, it is said, by the failure of the Republican State convention to endorse the repeal of the law.

In the letter Hanly sent to Senator Beveridge he declared, it is understood, that he took the platform action to mean a repudiation of the county option law.

TOO GOOD A PENMAN.

Couldn't Quit the Forgery Habit and Is Sent to Sing Sing.

Herbert Middlemiss, 21 years old, expert penman and stenographer, was yesterday sentenced to not less than five years nor more than ten years imprisonment in Sing Sing for forgery in the second degree by Judge Humphrey in the Queens county court.

HOUSE VOTES RAILROAD BILL

PASSES IT IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Merger Section Killed by a Vote of 131 to 128, Insurgents and Democrats Combining Taft Begins Harmonizing Senators—Expects to Win Out.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Administration railroad bill, hardly recognizable as the measure that was introduced by Representative Townsend of Michigan, was passed by the House of Representatives in committee of the whole late this afternoon. By agreement the bill will come to a final vote in the House itself next Tuesday, but it is believed that the action in committee to-day indicates the passage of the bill. No division was called for on the measure to-day.

Representative Adamson of Georgia, senior minority member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, served notice just before adjournment this evening that when the bill comes up for final action on Tuesday he will move to recommit it with instructions that the Commerce Committee be stricken out. This one of the few important provisions remaining in the bill and urged by the Administration. The regular Republicans contended that they have sufficient votes to retain the Commerce Committee feature in the bill.

The House followed the lead of the Senate to-day and eliminated the merger section of the bill on motion of Mr. Adamson by a vote of 131 to 128. The Democrats and the Republican insurgents, strengthened by four or five regulars, voted to drop the section. Motion to strike out sections 13, 14 and 15 were voted down by substantial majorities. These sections provide regulation of the capitalization of railroad corporations.

Without division the amendment offered by Chairman Mann of the Interstate Commerce Committee, in charge of the bill, providing that the aggregate amount of stock and bonds issued by a new corporation shall not exceed the estimated value of the property of the reorganized corporation was agreed to. Mr. Mann also secured the adoption of another amendment to the same effect, providing that the stocks and bonds of another railroad corporation acquired under this section shall not be distributed unless the distribution is authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"I am well satisfied with the work of the House on the bill," said Mr. Mann after the House adjourned. "The only important amendments are the elimination of the merger section and the strengthening of the physical valuation proposition, the inclusion of telegraph and telephone companies under the terms of the bill and the knowledge amendment providing that when a common carrier has received its rates to meet water competition it shall not raise them until it has demonstrated to the Interstate Commerce Commission that conditions have changed."

While the House was passing some progress with the railroad bill President Taft was making plans with Administration supporters in the Senate to bring pressure to bear upon some of the averting Republicans in that body. The President got back to the White House from his five days trip in the West early this morning and an hour or two later was in conference with Senators Charles McNamara and Charles E. Watkins of West Virginia, the latter having charge of the railroad bill in the Senate.

After the visit of the two Senate leaders to the House, the announcement was made that President Taft had decided to cancel his engagement to go to New York on next Thursday to attend the launching of the battleship *Albatross*. It was said that the President also would cancel his trip to Europe, which is scheduled for next Monday if he felt that it could be done without causing a lot of inconvenience and disappointment.

The trouble is due to the fact that the foreigners instructed the delegates from the local mines to sign a permanent agreement only, although the terms in the temporary agreement are the same as those of a permanent one.

They informed him also that they had a sufficient number of votes to defeat the insurgent long and short haul law, and that this was conceded by the insurgents themselves for the first time to-day. It is said that about fifteen Democrats will join with the Republicans in voting down the long and short haul amendment.

The Republican regulars contend now that they have forty-six votes for nearly all the other features of the bill and that they will be able to get the bill through. The result of President Taft and the Republican leaders in Congress will show a decidedly conciliatory attitude toward the insurgents in seeking to get action on the bill.

President Taft has summoned nearly all of the near insurgents who are inclined to desert the Administration on the bill to the White House to-morrow and he will try to arrive at some understanding with them and get together on the bill.

The status of the railroad bill was the subject of long discussion by the House to-day. It is understood that the President is not so much worried by what has been eliminated from the measure as he is over the prospect of what may be inserted before it gets through Congress.

His friends say to-day that he had never taken the attitude that the original bill was perfect and that changes were to be expected at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government.

The President had a long conference to-night on the railroad bill with Senator Root, Senator Curtis of Kansas and two or three other Republican Senators.

RECEPTION TO DR. JACOBI.

State Medical Society Gives Him a Bronze in Honor of His 50th Birthday.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi was 50 years old yesterday. The Medical Society of the State of New York, wishing to honor him on his attainment of fourscore years, gave a reception at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street, last night. Dr. Jacobi was the guest of the evening.

Considering the fact that at least 500 persons attended the reception and shared in the tribute to the venerable physician the affair was very informal. Dr. Jacobi received a fine birthday present from the society. A bronze portrait relief of himself done by Miss Edmunds of New York was given to him. Dr. Charles Jewett made the presentation speech and Dr. Jacobi accepted the gift in a few words.

There were no more speeches last night. Everybody mounted the platform, shook hands with Dr. Jacobi, wished him many happy returns and then stood around and chatted with everybody else. So many physicians were on hand that one felt quite safe whatever happened.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant presided. Among the guests were Dr. John A. Wyeth, Dr. William R. Townsend, Dr. L. W. A. Wynman, Dr. De Forest Willard of Philadelphia, Dr. H. T. Arnold of Boston, Dr. Samuel Ward of Albany and Dr. Frederic T. Curtis. About half of the guests were women.

MRS. COYNE GETS DIVORCE.

Says Her Husband Treated Her With Gentlemanly Indifference.

RENO, Nev., May 6.—Within twenty minutes after Mrs. Mary Gattina Coyne, wife of Judge Edward P. Coyne, stepped to the witness stand in the trial of her suit for divorce to-day she was legally free from her husband. Her wedded life, which began when she was 19, lasted only six months. In December, 1908, her husband, she declared in her testimony, left her home in New York and went to London. He remained in England about four months and aside from calling her of his arrival there and at another time of his having a good time she never received a word from him. Upon his return instead of going to their home he went to a New York hotel and there established his residence, never again returning to their home nor to her. She said she sent word to him that she wanted to see him and she telephoned him, whereupon he told her if she wanted to talk with him to come to his office. This she did, and he treated her with gentlemanly indifference, informing her that he was going away to London and other distant places. Shortly after that he started for London and from there went to North America. Incompatibility, his 32 years and her 27, are given as the real trouble. There are no children.

Edward P. Coyne was formerly County Judge and Surrogate of Livingston county and was a Deputy Attorney-General under Gov. Roosevelt. His first wife, who was Elizabeth Doty, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. D. Orville Doty of Rochester, divorced him in September, 1907. The following June he was married to Mary Gattina, daughter of Joseph Gattina, a retired stock broker of Atlanta, Ga., living at 21 Central Park West.

YONKERS STRIKERS UGLY.

Attack Men Who Refuse to Quit Work on Central Railroad's Improvement.

YONKERS, May 6.—Violence attended a strike here to-day of 500 laborers employed on construction work for the New York Central Railroad in connection with the elevating of tracks and elimination of grade crossings in this city. The strikers quit work because their demand for \$1.75 a day was not acceded to. They were receiving \$1.50.

On quitting work the laborers tried to induce the men employed on the maintenance gang to declare a sympathetic strike. The employers refused and the strikers rushed upon the maintenance men. A fight ensued in which sticks and stones were used. Several who flashed red flags were dragged by the maintenance men to the river and thrown in. One of the strikers, a man named Kingbridge, was hit in the chest with a heavy stone early in the melee. He was so badly injured that he was taken to his home in Kingsbridge.

In a clash at Glenwood between gangs of the construction and maintenance departments a laborer pulled a revolver, but before he could use it he was disarmed by a number of maintenance men, who dragged him to the river and ducked him. When the disorder became threatening the reserves of the First precinct turned out and dispersed the crowd.

LORIMER CASE INDICTMENTS.

One Legislator Charged With Bribery and Two Others With Perjury.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Indictments were returned to-day by the special Grand Jury against Representative Lee O'Neill of Illinois, Michael S. Link of Mitchell and Robert R. Wilson of Chicago in connection with the bribery scandal.

The charge against O'Neill is bribery in the alleged payment of \$500 to Representative Charles A. White for his vote in support of William Lorimer for Senator.

Wilson and Link are accused of swearing falsely before the Grand Jury in connection with the alleged "jackpot" division which White declares took place in St. Louis.

The Grand Jury also acted in the Chicago and Western Indiana scandal, involving the alleged "jackpot" division, returning an indictment for perjury against W. J. Henley, former president and general counsel of the railroad.

Rumors were afloat in the Criminal Court building this afternoon that Attorney Wayman was pressing hard for a third confession in the bribery scandal. Detectives were flitting about and there was an air of mystery on the sixth floor of the Criminal Court building, where the inquiry was on.

The legislators who are being grilled were guarded, each by a detective. State Attorney Wayman's force was charged with the private agency was brought into service.

MORE BAKERS TO STRIKE.

French and Italian Branches Join—They Want a Day Off Each Week.

The Italian and French branches of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union in this city decided yesterday to strike for a day off every week. Some of them went on strike yesterday afternoon.

According to Charles Ifland, general organizer of the bakers, this is not a sympathetic strike.

The organizers have been unable to get the men in the big Shuitts and Hildebrand bakeries in Brooklyn to strike. A meeting of the men in these bakeries will be held to-day to take up the question of sympathy.

A complaint was made yesterday to Capt. Corcoran at the East 104th street police station by two boss bakers, Joseph Rosenthal of 149 Lexington avenue and Albert Belmont of 149 Lexington avenue, that two baskets of bread they had put outside of their stores had been spoiled by persons thrown by striking bakers.

The Central Federated Union decided last night to have an investigation made by its committee on sanitation of the bakeries in town. A leader of the striking bakers said he had knowledge that unsanitary conditions existed in many of these shops. The results of the investigation are to be presented to the Board of Health and to the Mayor.

SHOT BY SLEEPY HUSBAND.

Wife, Coming Home Late, Is Mistaken for a Burglar.

Boston, May 6.—Mrs. George C. Moore, Jr., of North Chelmsford, was struck by a bullet in the abdomen at her home at North Chelmsford last night, but the wound is only a slight one. The shot was fired by Mr. Moore, husband of the young woman, who thought a burglar was forcing an entrance to the house.

Mrs. Moore was out visiting last night at the house of a neighbor. Her husband remained at home and was asleep when Mrs. Moore returned. She quietly entered the house about 10:30 o'clock, when he awoke and mistook her for a burglar. Startled by what he believed to be an attempt to force an entrance he fired one shot to alarm the intruder. The scream of his wife thoroughly aroused him. The bullet entered the lower part of the young woman's abdomen and came out at the thigh.

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PROVIDES FOR TARIFF BOARD

\$250,000 TO GET INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Clause in Sundry Civil Bill in Accordance With the President's Request—Powers of the Board Enlarged—The President to Have Entire Control of It.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, reported to the House of Representatives to-day, contains a paragraph legalizing the tariff board and obtaining through that agency of all information as to the difference in cost between all articles produced at home and abroad. This provision gives the tariff board broad powers of investigation. By Western members it is expected to go a long way toward silencing criticisms of the new tariff law made in middle Western States.

The text of the provision was prepared by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. It authorizes the President to appoint a tariff board, "and he may also employ under his personal direction, or under the direction and supervision of such tariff board, such competent experts in the business and methods of cost keeping and such clerical and other personnel as may be necessary in the work of said tariff board; and the work of said experts engaged in such investigations and the compensation of all such persons, whether employed permanently or temporarily, shall be fixed by the President; and to enable the President to have such information classified, tabulated, and arranged for his use in recommending to Congress such changes or modifications in any existing tariff duties as may be deemed necessary to prevent undue discrimination in favor of or against any of the products of the United States, \$250,000."

In explaining the provisions of the paragraph Mr. Tawney said:

"The Republican party, in its last national platform, declared 'unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President.' The party also declared that 'in all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equalize the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industry.' There was more time given to the work of ascertaining the cost of production in preparing the Payne bill than there was in the preparation of the previous tariff bill, but the methods used in preparing all previous tariff bills had to be followed, because none other was available."

"For this reason the rate of duty in some cases may not correctly represent the declared principle of Republican protection; that is, it may be more and it may be less than the difference in the cost of production. To this fact more than any other may be attributed practically all of the dissatisfaction with the Payne law."

"It was to remove these difficulties in the future and also to enable the President to enforce the maximum and minimum provisions that Congress authorized him to obtain information as to tariff discriminations and also information concerning the cost of production at home and abroad. As interpreted by the President in his annual message to Congress, the law now authorizes him to secure information as to the cost of the production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries."

In executing this authority, the President has appointed a tariff board. At the extra session of this Congress we appropriated \$75,000 for this purpose. This amount is available only during the current fiscal year.

"The work of the tariff board will be largely supervisory. The number constituting the board is not, therefore, so material. The authority to select experts qualified by experience to obtain accurate information in this country and foreign countries respecting the cost of production at the place of production and the cost of the consumer at the place of consumption is of great importance."

"No tariff commission could lawfully accomplish more than this provision will enable the President, through a tariff board, to do."

It is certain that the proposed appropriation of \$250,000 for the tariff board will be opposed by the entire minority side of the House.

"We will fight that provision to a finish," said Representative Underwood of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders, to-day. "We are heartily in favor of a straight tariff commission to obtain the facts about the cost of production in foreign countries and other important details relating to the tariff. But we will never consent to the establishment of a board to gather this information for the sole benefit of the Executive."

TAFT AS AN AUTO WHIZZER.

Has Fun With Reporters Who Have to Follow Him in the Dust.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The way in which President Taft has been whizzing around the countryside in White House and other automobiles has alarmed one of his relatives, who recently wrote a letter to him advising against speeding. The President hasn't taken the advice seriously and answered that he always has tried to restrain automobile drivers.

"But," he said, "when newspaper men follow me in an automobile and have their lungs filled with dust they get even by telling how fast I go."

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Wedding Presents

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SHOTS FIRED AT AERONAUTS.

Bullet Whistle Uncomfortably Near Prof. Todd and His Companions.

FART HADDAM, Conn., May 6.—Upon landing here early to-day from an astronomical journey for the purpose of making astronomical observations, particularly of Halley's comet, the occupants of the balloon Massachusetts said that they were fired upon by some unknown person about three miles north of Manchester just before sunrise. The person used a rifle, and while the bullet didn't strike the balloon or its passengers it whistled uncomfortably close to their ears.

Prof. David Todd of the Amherst College Observatory, who with Mrs. Todd and Charles J. Glidden composed the party, reported that his observations of the comet as well as the planet Venus, the moon and the sun, were very successful, and that he had gathered a lot of information.

The balloon, which arose from Pittsfield, Mass., at 2:35 this morning, landed at 8:10 in a Russian settlement five miles from Long Island Sound and seven miles from Colchester, an air line distance of eighty miles. Their time was 4 hours 10 minutes and the highest elevation was 7,000 feet.

After landing the aeronauts loaded their balloon into the only means of transportation available, a rickety Russian cart, and rode in the rude vehicle seven miles to Colchester, where they boarded a train for Springfield.

Prof. Todd was too fatigued to speak of his observations, but said he would have some very interesting information to divulge when he reached Springfield.

Mrs. Todd was unnerved by the shots fired at the balloon. This is the second time that a balloon with Mr. Glidden as pilot has been fired upon.

Prof. Todd says the thermometer dropped to thirty-five degrees during the flight, and this brought some discomfort to the party. The Connecticut River between Hartford and Wareham Point was crossed about 4:15 A. M., the altitude being 5,000 feet. The balloon was at a height of 1,000 feet when going over Manchester. The police of the latter place have been requested to ascertain the identity of the gunner.

TO CLOSE BRONX STREAMS.

Hearing Before the House Committee to Give City Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Root bill introduced at the request of the municipal authorities of New York proposing to confer upon city and State governments jurisdiction over navigable waters wholly within city limits was made the subject of a hearing before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day. The bill in enacted into law will authorize the city of New York to fill in or bridge over several streams in the Borough of the Bronx.

The bill has passed the Senate and Representatives Olcott and Goulden appeared before the House committee to-day to urge a favorable report on the measure. The committee decided before acting